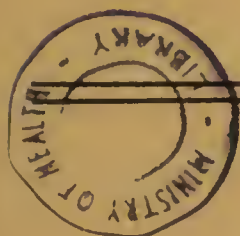


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URBAN DISTRICT OF
CHERTSEY



**ANNUAL
REPORT**

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH

TOGETHER WITH

THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1964

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF
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FOR THE YEAR 1964



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ANNUAL REPORT

Council Offices,

Weybridge.

September, 1965.

To the Chairman and Members of the Chertsey Urban District Council.

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the health of Chertsey Urban District during 1964.

The Registrar-General estimated the population at mid-year 1964 to be 42,870, an increase of 150 on that of 1964. The excess of births over deaths was 499 so that there has been an outward migration of 349 people.

The birth-rate shows little change but the death-rate has fallen and at 10.33 is considerably below the provisional national rate of 11.3. This reduction could possibly be attributable to a mild winter which resulted in fewer deaths amongst the elderly.

Much has been said in recent years on the frequency of hypothermia in old people whose homes are inadequately heated. Few have emphasised the fact that an old person suffering from the effects of perpetual exposure to the cold has consequently less resistance to infection. A nice cosy living room is of little use if the bedroom is cold and damp. Underfloor electric heating may not be the most economical form but because of its simplicity is undoubtedly a boon to the elderly. Even this is insufficient in poorly insulated premises. Badly fitting doors, window frames and skirting boards are all too common in newly constructed houses. Too little attention is paid to insulation of houses.

The number of deaths from lung cancer was 23 compared to 19 last year. Of these, 14 occurred between the ages of 45 and 65. The national death-rate from lung cancer also continues to rise and it is apparent the anti-smoking campaign is having little effect except amongst doctors, who are the only section of the community to show a favourable response. During April the mobile anti-smoking unit visited a number of secondary schools in the area.

In my 1963 report I gave a warning on the danger of imported typhoid fever from the Continent. This disease manifested itself once again when an outbreak occurred in a private school of a neighbouring district. Seven cases occurred in a school party of seventeen who visited the Costa Brava and Lourdes during the Easter vacation. Two of these cases lived in your district. The most interesting fact to emerge from this outbreak was that two different types of typhoid bacilli were

isolated, indicating the party had been exposed to two separate sources of infection in the course of ten days. Another school in the South of England was subsequently affected and it was possible to trace the probable source of infection to an hotel in Blanes on the Costa Brava where both parties sojourned. What better reason can one have for advocating T.A.B. vaccination in all unprotected people proceeding to the Continent. All the cases in this outbreak made satisfactory recoveries. The checking of primary and secondary contacts was carried out without difficulty and the infection was successfully contained.

It would be prudent at this stage to mention the swift action taken by the Health Department in the interception of suspect corned beef and tongue from South America during the Aberdeen typhoid outbreak.

The Ministry of Health after extensive investigation have finally decided to recommend the introduction of fluoridation of public water supplies. The majority of the medical profession will welcome this measure, for which they have campaigned so long. The evidence that controlled fluoridation leads to a dramatic fall in dental caries is overwhelming and there is not a shred of proof to suggest it has any deleterious effect upon the health of the community.

This introduction is never complete without the customary thanks to all members of the health department and in particular the Chief Public Health Inspector, who commands a willing, efficient staff. The happy liaison with general practitioners and hospital staff has continued and augurs well for the future. In conclusion I should like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their help and guidance throughout the year which, as always, is very much appreciated.

E. M. HAMILTON,
Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of the Authority.

Medical Officer of Health:

E. M. HAMILTON, M.B.E., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

(also acts as Medical Officer of Health for the Urban District of Walton and Weybridge and Deputy Divisional Medical Officer for the North-Western Division, Surrey County Council).

Tel. No. Office: Weybridge 43811. Home: Byfleet 42915.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

G. H. BIRCH, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Council Offices, Addlestone. Tel: Weybridge 45500.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

J. R. GREIG, M.A.P.H.I.

District Public Health Inspectors:

T. N. DARRAUGH, M.A.P.H.I.

B. G. ROGERS, M.A.P.H.I. (from 1st April)

In view of the ever increasing duties imposed on the department the Council approved an increase in the establishment of one Public Health Inspector and a Junior Clerk and Mr. Rogers was appointed to the former new post.

Pests Officer:

G. A. SHERRIFFS.

Clerical Staff:

Office of the Medical Officer of Health.

Miss J. M. EGLON.

Miss Eglon is also responsible for the secretarial duties appertaining to the work of the Medical Officer of Health for the Urban District of Walton and Weybridge.

Office of the Chief Public Health Inspector:

Mrs. A. M. STOKER.

Miss D. J. BROWN (from 11th February).

Miss Brown was appointed to the above-mentioned new post of Junior Clerk.

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	9,983
Estimated resident population mid-year 1964 (estimate supplied by Registrar-General)	42,870
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Books ...	11,055
Rateable Value	£1,724,805
A sum represented by a Penny Rate	£6,998

Committees concerned with matters of Public Health.

1. Public Health Committee.
2. Housing (General) Committee.
3. Housing (Tenants) Committee.
4. Special (Public Relations) Committee.

Vital Statistics.

Live Births:	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	414	402	816
Illegitimate	31	21	52
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	445	423	868
Rate per 1,000 population			20.25
Rate per 1,000 population (after correction by Registrar-General's Comparability Factor)			17.21
Illegitimate Live Births (per cent. of total live births)			5.99
Stillbirths:			
Number			12
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births			13.64
	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Total Live and Still Births	453	427	880
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)			15
Infant Mortality Rates:			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births			17.28
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births			18.38
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births			Nil
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 live births			12.67
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)			10.37
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)			23.86

Maternal Mortality (including abortion):									
Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.00
								1963	1964
Number of Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	395	369
Death-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.25	8.61
Death-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.10	10.33
Natural increase of population during year by excess births over deaths									
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	475	499
Death-Rate from Influenza per 1,000 of the population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.19	Nil
Death-Rate from Pneumonia per 1,000 of the population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.77	0.51
Death-Rate from Measles per 1,000 of the population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.05	Nil
Death-Rate from Whooping Cough per 1,000 of the population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.05	0.05
Death-Rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.47	1.96
Death-Rate from Lung Cancer per 1,000 of the population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.44	0.54
Death-Rate from Heart Disease per 1,000 of the population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.07	2.57
Death-Rate from Bronchitis per 1,000 of the population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.61	0.21
Death-Rate from Motor Vehicle Accidents per 1,000 of the population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.12	0.09

The following table shows the birth and death rate per 1,000 of the population of the District, and England and Wales, for 1963 and 1964.

COMPARATIVE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

	Annual Rates per 1,000 of Population				Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births		Maternal Mortality per 1,000 total births	
	Birth-Rate		Death-Rate					
	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
Chertsey U.D. ...	* 17.31	* 17.21	* 11.10	* 10.33	13.79	17.28	0.00	0.00
England and Wales † ...	18.2	18.4	12.2	11.3	21.1	20.0	0.28	0.25†

* Corrected for age and sex distribution by Registrar-General's Comparability Factor.

† Provisional figures.

Infant Mortality.

When dealing with small numbers, rates can show considerable variations. This is evident with this year's infant mortality rate which has been affected by an increase of infant deaths from twelve to fifteen. However, at 17.28 it is still well below the provisional national level of 20.0.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS									
					1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 and over	
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	M F	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —
Tuberculosis, Other	M F	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M F	8 6	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	3 —	3 5
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M F	22 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	5 —	9 —	6 —	2 1
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M F	— 10	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	3 —	— —	— —	— 2
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 —	— —	— —
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M F	19 14	— —	— —	— —	1 —	2 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	4 1	6 3	7 —
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M F	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Diabetes	M F	1 5	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M F	17 26	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	3 1	7 4	17 8
Coronary Disease, Angina	M F	42 23	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 1	10 1	21 7	13 —
Hypertension with Heart Disease	M F	3 4	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 2	1 1	— 1

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS										75 and over
					1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—			
					1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—			
Other Heart Disease ...	M F	19 19	— —	— —	— —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	4 1	11 18		
Other Circulatory Disease ...	M F	12 12	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— 2	— 1	— 1	— 1	5 2	5 7		
Pneumonia ...	M F	9 13	1 —	2 1	— 1	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	3 9		
Bronchitis ...	M F	7 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	1 2	5 —		
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ...	M F	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —		
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	M F	— 3	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 —	— —	— 1	— —		
Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	M F	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	1 —		
Congenital Malformations ...	M F	9 —	5 —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	1 —	— —		
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	M F	19 18	3 2	— —	1 —	4 —	— 2	2 1	1 3	2 3	3 1	3 6	— —		
Motor vehicle accidents ...	M F	2 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —		
All Other Accidents ...	M F	7 3	— —	— 1	— —	1 —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	3 —		
Suicide ...	M F	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —		
TOTAL ALL CAUSES ...	M F	202 167	9 2	2 2	1 1	2 2	8 2	5 3	6 6	14 15	38 15	60 30	57 89		

Byelaws in force in the District.

Byelaws in respect of	New Streets	...	...	...	1926
„	Buildings	...	...	...	1953
„	Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	1899
„	Nuisances	...	...	...	1899
„	Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	1936
„	Hackney Carriages	...	...	...	1957
„	Allotments	...	...	...	1907
„	Offensive Trades	...	...	...	1957

Laboratory Facilities.

The Public Health Laboratory is located at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford. Water, milk and ice-cream samples and specimens relating to infectious disease are sent there for examination and report. The Director, Dr. Cook, is always very willing over help and advice regarding outbreaks of infection.

Some specimens are also dealt with by the Laboratory at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.

Ambulance Facilities.

The Ambulance Control Station for the North-West area of the County is now located at Walton Lodge Estate, Brighton Road, Banstead (telephone Mogador 2991). The new Control replaces the existing Control at Guildford Road, Chertsey. These arrangements took effect from Sunday, 29th November, 1964.

Home Nursing and Midwifery.

The Surrey County Council maintains nine whole-time trained nurses. Their addresses are as follows:—

Miss E. M. Aldworth	}	6, Horsewell Court, Pound Road, Chertsey.	Chertsey 3700
Miss M. Adams			
Miss E. J. McCarthy	}	13, Victory Park Road, Addlestone.	Weybridge 42084
Miss C. Cantrell			
Miss C. Gillon		177, Woodham Lane, New Haw.	Byfleet 42404
Miss Alexander		179, Wodham Lane, New Haw.	Byfleet 42412
Mrs. E. Durbridge		31, Slade Road, Ottershaw.	Ottershaw 586.

C. W. Sara

Flat, Welfare Centre,
Blackdown Camp, nr. Aldershot,
Hants. Deepcut 61

The above Male Nurse was appointed to cover the nursing of Male Patients, particularly the heavy cases which require extra attention and lifting, within the Chertsey Town Centre.

B. W. Taylor

91, Woodlands Avenue,
West Byfleet. Byfleet 41864

The above Male Nurse was appointed to cover the nursing of Male Patients in the New Haw and Addlestone areas.

Health Visitors.

Eight County Health Visitors serve the district and their work takes in duties under the school medical, maternity and child welfare and other personal health services.

Home Help Service.

The County Council maintains from its Divisional Offices in Woking a service for the provision of home helps in maternity cases, and for the purpose of giving assistance in homes when illness is present.

Some difficulty is still being experienced in the recruitment of Home Helps and this has been relieved to some extent by the "Neighbourly" Help Scheme. Under this scheme a person can earn up to £2 a week for help rendered to a neighbour. Despite the wide publicity that has been given in the press and at meetings there is still considerable ignorance amongst the public regarding the Neighbourly Help Scheme.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

The Surrey County Council have provided the following clinics and treatment centres under their School Medical Service and Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes:—

Centre	Address	Clinic	Day
Addlestone	S.C.C. Clinic, Everleigh, Crouch Oak Lane.	School Medical	Thurs. a.m.
		Child Welfare	Every Fri., a.m. and p.m.
		Ante-Natal	2nd and 4th Mon., p.m.
		Dental	Every Fri. a.m. and p.m.
		Remedial Exercises	Every Thurs. a.m. and p.m.
		Speech Therapy	Every Tues. p.m.
Chertsey	S.C.C. Clinic, Stepgates.	Toddlers	Every Mon. a.m. Every Wed., a.m. Thurs. a.m.
		School Medical	1st, 3rd and 5th Mon., p.m.
		Child Welfare	Every Wed., a.m.
		Toddlers	Every Thurs., p.m.
		Eye	1st and 3rd Fri., p.m.
		Dental	2nd and 4th Wed., p.m.
New Haw	S.C.C. Clinic, 175, Woodham Lane.	Speech Therapy	Mon., Tues., Wed. a.m. and p.m.
		Remedial Exercises	Every Tues. a.m. and p.m.;
		Immunisation	Thurs. a.m.
		Child Welfare	Every Mon. p.m.
		School Medical	2nd and 4th Fri., a.m.
		Ante-Natal	Every Tues., p.m.
Ottershaw	Red Cross Hut, Coach Road.	Dental	Every Thurs. p.m.
		Remedial Exercises	2nd and 4th Wed. p.m.
		Speech Therapy	Mon., Tues., Wed. Thurs. and Fri.
		School Medical & Child Welfare	a.m. and p.m.
			Every Mon. a.m.
			Every Wed., a.m.

Special Clinic Sessions for Dental Orthodontic work are also held as required.

Chest Clinics.

The district is served by the Chest Clinic at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey, as follows:—

3rd Tuesday	5.0 p.m.
Thursdays	2.0 p.m.
Fridays	9.30 a.m.

Venereal Disease.

The following clinics are held for any persons wishing to attend from this area:—

GUILDFORD: Royal Surrey County Hospital.

Males.—Tuesdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Fridays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Females.—Mondays 3.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Thursdays 9.30 to 11.0 a.m.

CARSHALTON: St. Helier Hospital, Wrythe Lane.

Males.—Mondays 4.30 to 7.0 p.m.

Females.—Tuesdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

WOKING: Woking and District Victoria Hospital.

Males.—Thursdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Hospitals.

The Woking and Chertsey Group Hospital Management Committee control the following:—

GENERAL HOSPITALS:

St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.

The Hospital, Church Street, Weybridge.

MATERNITY:

Woking Maternity Home.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES:

The Isolation Hospital, Ottershaw.

CHRONIC SICK:

Ottershaw Hospital, Ottershaw.

Northcroft Hospital, Englefield Green, Egham.

Ellesmere Hospital, Walton-on-Thames.

Geriatric Services and the Care of the Chronic Sick.

Ottershaw, Northcroft (Egham) and Ellesmere (Walton-on-Thames) Hospitals continue to provide services for the chronic sick. Further wards were in use at Ellesmere Hospital during 1964 but the recruitment of staff still remains a problem.

National Assistance Act, 1947.

It is gratifying that no action was necessary under this Section during the year.

National Assistance Act, 1948—Burial of the Dead.

No burials under the above Act took place during the year.

Mortuaries.

One mortuary is provided for the Urban District and is situated at the Council's Depot, Fordwater Road, Chertsey.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever.

Four cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

The following table shows the number of diphtheria injections given during the year.

	<i>Year of Birth</i>							<i>Total</i>
	<i>1964</i>	<i>1963</i>	<i>1962</i>	<i>1961</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1955-59</i>	<i>1950-54</i>	
Primary Injections	311	412	45	18	11	39	17	853
Reinforcing Injections	—	39	133	21	25	486	170	874

Typhoid and Paratyphoid.

There were two cases of typhoid fever to which reference has already been made in the introduction to this report. In addition, paratyphoid B was reported in a child aged 2, the source of whose infection has not been traced.

Poliomyelitis.

Vaccinations with the oral vaccine have continued throughout the year. Certain priority groups became eligible for booster doses of vaccine, which is now offered to children at about 5 years of age as a routine procedure.

The number vaccinated is now as follows: —

	<i>Born between 1943 & 30.6.64</i>	<i>Born between 1933 & 1942</i>	<i>Born between 1924 & 1932 & others in Priority Groups</i>
Vaccinated with 2 Salk or 3 Oral ...	12,206	3,639	4,050
Estimated Number in Group ...	13,020	5,988	—
This represents Protection rate of approximately ...	93.7%	60.8%	—
No. given 4th Booster ...	4,822	—	25

Vaccination against Smallpox.

The following table shows the number of vaccinations notified during the year.

			<i>Age at Vaccination</i>					<i>Total</i>
<i>0-3</i> <i>mths.</i>	<i>3-6</i> <i>mths.</i>	<i>6-9</i> <i>mths.</i>	<i>9-12</i> <i>mths.</i>	<i>1</i> <i>yr.</i>	<i>2-4</i> <i>yrs.</i>	<i>5-14</i> <i>yrs.</i>	<i>15 yrs.</i> <i>& over</i>	
Primary Vaccination								
4	19	13	12	436	44	21	12	561
Re-vaccination								
—	—	—	—	—	7	21	25	53

Whooping Cough.

Nine cases were notified during the year. The following injections were given during the year:—

<i>Year of Birth</i>							<i>Total</i>
<i>1964</i>	<i>1963</i>	<i>1962</i>	<i>1961</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1955-59</i>	<i>1950-54</i>	
311	375	37	16	10	9	2	760

Tetanus Injections.

The following injections were given during the year:—

		<i>Age</i>		<i>Total</i>
		<i>0-4</i>	<i>5-14</i>	
Primary Injections	...	798	177	975
Reinforcing doses	...	217	421	638

Dysentery.

During the year twenty-two cases of dysentery were notified, of which ten Sonnei variety occurred at a caravan site and eight Flexner variety in a hospital.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Disease						Total Cases Notified
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	4
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	—
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	2
Paratyphoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	1
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	—
Post Infectious Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	26
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	9
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	...	—
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	22
Poliomyelitis—paralytic	...	...	...	...	...	—
Poliomyelitis—non-paralytic	...	...	...	...	...	—
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	1

Notifiable Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis).
According to Age Groups.

AGE	Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Measles	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Poliomyelitis—paralytic	Poliomyelitis-non-paralytic	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Meningococcal Infection	Post Infectious Encephalitis—	Malaria	Food Poisoning
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-2 years	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-3 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3-4 years	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4-5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10 years	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
10-15 years	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-25 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35 years	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-65 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 years and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	—	4	—	2	1	1	1	1	26	9	22	—	—	—	—	1	—	—

Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases.
The following cases occurred in County Schools:—

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Chickenpox ...	28	16	6	1	7	4	11	—	4	3	6	53
Mumps ...	37	122	71	51	8	1	2	—	—	2	1	—
German Measles	2	1	2	9	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

Tuberculosis.

New Cases and Mortality.

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-25 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35 years ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
35-45 years ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-55 years ...	1	2	2	—	1	—	1	—
55-65 years ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 upwards ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	4	6	3	1	1	—	1	—

Cases added to register during year: —

New cases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Transfer into district ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Cases removed from register during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	32

Total on register at end of year: —

Pulmonary—Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141
Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122
Non-Pulmonary—Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Net decrease for the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

Home Conditions.

The Medical Officer of Health has detailed knowledge of the home conditions of all persons notified to him as suffering from tuberculosis from personal visits as well as from reports from the Health Visitor. He is thus in a position to advise on the housing requirements of the family concerned. The patient should be isolated at least to the extent of having a bedroom to himself. Advice is given on the necessity of strict precautions as to proper disposal of sputum and on general matters of hygiene.

Tuberculosis Care Committee.

The local area Care Committee, of which your Medical Officer is a member, includes the Chertsey district in its sphere of activities. It

helps tuberculous persons and their families who require assistance and advice. Cases were helped during the year with extra nourishment, clothing, household necessities and handicraft materials. Children who were contacts with active cases at home were provided with seaside and country holidays.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No action was necessary under these Regulations regarding tuberculous employees in the milk trade.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.

No action was needed for the compulsory removal to hospital of infectious persons suffering from tuberculosis whose lodging or accommodation prevented the adoption of proper precautions in the control of the disease.

B.C.G. Vaccination.

The number of school children presenting themselves for B.C.G. vaccination remained satisfactory. The number of positive reactors is now very low and is a healthy sign.

Secondary and Grammar Schools:

No. in age group	...	...	...	...	...	966
No. tested	...	...	...	...	...	624
No. vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	576
Percentage vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	59.6
Percentage tested and found to be positive	...	...	...	...	...	5.1
Percentage tested and found to be negative	...	...	...	...	...	94.9

Late Consents and School Leavers who did not accept at 13 years:

No. of consents	...	...	...	...	...	199
No. tested	...	...	...	...	...	156
No. vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	144
Percentage tested and found to be positive	...	...	...	...	...	5.0
Percentage tested and found to be negative	...	...	...	...	...	95.0

Mass Radiography Service.

This covers the examination of the general public and organized groups of factory and office workers. During the year 1,830 examinations were carried out, of which 920 were males and 910 females.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

The district is within the area of supply of the Woking and District Water Company. The water was found to be satisfactory in quality and in quantity. No bacteriological examinations were made of the raw water but chemical and bacteriological examinations were carried out on the treated water.

During the year twenty-four samples were taken by the Public Health Department and submitted for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory at Guildford. All were satisfactory.

Two samples were taken by the Council's Analyst and were examined bacteriologically, chemically and physically. The results of analyses are tabulated below:—

Date sample taken.	17th Feb.	20th May
Organisms per ml. at 20°C. in 72 hours on agar ...	4	23
Organisms per ml. at 20°C. in 72 hours on gelatine ...	3	11
Organisms per ml. at 37.5°C. in 48 hours on agar ...	7	17
Coliform organisms ...	Less than 1	Less than 1
Faecal Coli	do.	do.

Chemical Examinations in parts per million

Free Ammonia	0.012	0.018
Albuminoid Ammonia ...	0.066	0.084
Oxygen consumed from per- manganate (4 hours at 80°F.)	0.864	1.120

The water is not liable to plumbo-solvent action and there was no form of contamination of the supply during the year.

Approximate number of dwelling houses with main water supplied direct to the houses	10,698
Estimated population supplied direct	39,838
Approximate number supplied by means of standpipes ...	20
Estimated population supplied by means of standpipes ...	82

In addition, there are 80 standpipes at various caravan sites, supplying a population of approximately 2,800.

There are still a number of premises, mainly caravans, which are dependent upon pumps or shallow wells for water supply. Where there is any contamination and an alternative supply is not reasonably practical residents are advised to boil all water before use.

Pump or Well Supplies.

Twenty samples were collected from pumps and wells, with the following results: —

	<i>Satisfactory.</i>	<i>Contaminated.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
From dwelling houses ...	2	1	3
From camping sites ...	6	11	17
	—	—	—
Totals ...	8	12	20
	—	—	—

Drainage and Sewerage.

There were no extensions to public sewers within the district during the year, with the exception of normal connections to new housing estates.

Eleven premises previously drained to cesspools were connected to main drainage during the year.

Rivers and Streams.

Several cases of alleged pollution were investigated with the Thames Conservancy Officers.

Closet Accommodation.

	<i>Pail or Tub Closets.</i>	<i>"Elsan" type Closets.</i>
Addlestone Ward	6	426
Chertsey Ward	3	473
Outer Ward	27	231
New Haw Ward	7	8
	—	—
Totals ...	43	1,138
	—	—

The majority of the "Elsan" type closets are on caravan sites and houseboats.

Sixty-five closets were emptied weekly under the supervision of the Chief Public Health Inspector. This work is carried out by means of Cesspool Emptiers adapted for the purpose.

Public Cleansing.

Street Cleansing and the disposal of house and trade refuse and salvage are under the supervision of the Engineer and Surveyor, who has supplied the following details:—

<i>Salvaged materials sold during the year:</i>						tons	cwts.
Waste paper	...	...	...	...	...	189	0

Cesspool Emptying.

This work is carried out under the supervision of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Four 800-gallon Dennis Cesspool Emptiers are in use whole-time, each vehicle being specially equipped for dealing with the contents of pail closets.

The vehicles are equipped with deodorising units and these considerably reduce the offensive smell arising during the emptying of cesspools.

During the year the following work was carried out:—

Number of premises where cesspools were emptied	...	459
Number of loads removed from all sources	... ..	9,412
Total volume removed from all sources:—	7,529,600	gallons

INTRODUCTION TO THE REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

I should like to report briefly on the following items concerning my section of the department.

This was the first full year of operation of the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, which made compulsory the inspection and marking of meat. It is necessary to make many more visits to the slaughterhouse in order to keep within the scope of the Regulations, which was a contributory factor in the necessity to increase the technical staff, as referred to by the Medical Officer of Health.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1964, provides a much needed system of controlling the environmental conditions of the army of sedentary workers, and for the first time conditions comparable to those enjoyed in factory premises are compulsory for these workers, although of course, some time must elapse before all premises attain the new standards.

It will be noted that very few inspections had been made in this field at the end of the year, due to the fact that the registration of premises was not completed until November and a programme of inspections could not be planned until the full picture could be seen.

The first station set up to investigate the degree of atmospheric pollution referred to last year came into operation in November and it will be interesting to see how Chertsey compares with the other authorities taking part in the National Survey.

As in other fields of Local Government, it is very important that a satisfactory flow of new entrants to the Public Health Service, of adequate standard, be encouraged, and with the removal of the Council's departments to more adequate new accommodation during the year, it was found possible to recommend the engagement of a Pupil Public Health Inspector, and the Council confirmed the appointment of one from 1st April, 1965.

Finally, I would again express my appreciation and gratitude to the staff under my control for their assistance and loyalty, to the Chairman and Members of the Housing (General) and Public Health Committees and the Council for their continued support and confidence and to the Medical Officer of Health for his willing guidance and co-operation throughout the year.

G. H. BIRCH,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Report by the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Dwelling houses inspected under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations	82
Dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health Act	352
Dwelling houses visited with respect to water supply	154
Dwelling houses inspected with respect to drainage, closet accommodation and bath accommodation	560
Inspections re Improvement Grants	287
Premises inspected other than above, including inspections on complaint, enquiries re infectious disease, etc.	1,813
Visits to houses with respect to infestation or dirty conditions	45
Visits to houses re dustbins	31
Visits to houses for purpose of examination of bedding and furniture of prospective tenants for houses	153
Premises inspected as regards accommodation and over-crowding	26
Inspections of Meat at Slaughterhouses	583
Inspections of Dairies	27
Inspections of Food at Shops	396
Inspections of Knackers Yard and Slaughterhouses	18
Inspections of Offensive Trade Premises	14
Inspections of Factories	96
Inspections of Common Lodging House	6
Inspections of Ice Cream Stores, etc.	36
Inspections of Tents, Vans, etc.	198
Inspections of Ponds, etc., re Mosquito control	15
Inspections of Food Premises (Hygiene)	433
Inspections under Shop Acts	85
Inspections under Rent Act, 1957	24
Inspections under Clean Air Act	124
Inspections under Noise Abatement Act	80
Inspections under Litter Act	11
	<hr/>
	5,649
	<hr/>
Re-inspections	713
	<hr/>
Total	6,362
	<hr/>

Other Matters.

Number of rooms disinfected after cases of infectious disease	1
Number of verminous rooms cleansed	2
Number of samples of Ice Cream taken for analysis	25
Number of Iced Lollies taken for analysis	14
Number of samples of Milk taken for analysis	61
Number of samples of Water taken for analysis	24

Preliminary Notices.

Number of Preliminary Notices served	87
Number of Preliminary Notices complied with	127

(This number includes premises dealt with prior to 1964.)

Statutory Notices.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1936/1961.

Section	Served	Complied with	Work executed by L.A. in default
39	—	1	—
45	—	—	—
75	1	1	—
93	2	2	—

HOUSING ACT, 1957.

Section	Served	Complied with	Work executed by L.A. in default
9	—	—	—

CHERTSEY U.D.C. ACT, 1956.

Section	Served	Complied with	Work executed by L.A. in default
41	—	—	—
Nuisance Bye-laws ...	—	—	—

(The number includes Notices served prior to 1964.)

Defects remedied and work carried out as a result of the Public Health Inspector's representations.

External walls repaired	14
Windows repaired and sashcords provided	26
Window sills repaired	2
Chimneys repaired	3
Rainwater pipes and gutters repaired	7
Doors repaired	6
External walls treated or rendered	14
Floors repaired	10
Stair treads repaired	2
Roofs repaired	12
Exterior of premises painted	2
Plastering to walls repaired	13
Ceilings repaired	7
Sinks, baths and washbasins renewed	2
Grates and stoves renewed or repaired	4
Waste pipes renewed or repaired	2
Drains repaired or cleansed	56
Pail Closets converted to water closets	1
W.C.'s repaired	16
Dustbins provided	8
Yards paved or repaired	1
Offensive accumulations removed	1
Premises connected to main drainage	11
Water supply pipes repaired	4

Factories Act, 1937.

Ninety-six inspections of factories were made during the year and attention called to defects and want of cleansing, etc.

Work carried out as follows:—

Sanitary conveniences repaired	12
Sanitary conveniences provided	—
Other matters remedied	1

1.—Inspections.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	6	3	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	167	81	12	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	26	12	—	—
TOTAL ...	199	96	12	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	1	1	—	1	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	13	12	1	8	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	14	13	1	9	—

(Defects remedied includes premises dealt with prior to 1964.)

Outwork (Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel: Making, etc.	7	—	—	—	—	—

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Byelaws or Regulations.

The one Common Lodging House in the district is situated in the Chertsey Ward, and is registered to accommodate forty-three lodgers. During the year, six visits were made to the premises which were found to be conducted in a satisfactory manner and to comply with the byelaws.

A considerable number of tent and van dwellers continue to visit the district during the year and encamp on certain areas for variable periods. Many of these are engaged on agricultural work for farmers within the district.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

This Act is probably one of the most important in the field of Environmental Hygiene to reach the Statute Book in recent years.

It comes into operation in several stages, those parts dealing with the Registration and Inspection of Premises and the provision of some amenities having come into force during this year.

The following table indicates the position at the end of the year: —

Work Place	Number of Premises Registered during Year	Total Number of Premises on Register at end of Year	Number Inspected during Year	Number of Persons Employed
Offices	92	92	8	558
Retail Shops	261	260	9	1,056
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	7	7	None	68
Cafes, etc.	15	15	None	144
Canteens	Included elsewhere		None	16
Fuel Storage Depots	3	3	None	12
Total visits to Registered Premises :— 502			TOTAL 1,854 (Males 750) (Females 1,104)	

Clean Air.

A close check is made of the heights of proposed chimneys in any new industrial development where plans are submitted and a number of cases were referred back to architects for amendment.

Fly Control.

Two complaints were received from one source concerning flies in the neighbourhood of the poultry farm at Ottershaw, which has previously been reported upon. No unusual problem was found at the farm, where stringent anti-fly measures are practised, and it was felt that the wooded and overgrown nature of the area as a whole was probably the biggest contributing factor.

Eradication of Insect Pests.

The Council now operates a scheme for the destruction of insect pests in private houses at a fixed charge. It is felt that uniform treatment is more satisfactory. Where structural works are required, such as removal of slates, floorboards, etc., this is the responsibility of the occupiers, but advice is given when required.

Thirty wasps nests and twenty-six other insect infestations were destroyed during the year.

Pest Control.

A Pests Officer is engaged whole-time on this work and the Ministry's recommended methods of control and disinfection are employed. The following table summarises the work carried out during the year under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949:—

TYPE OF PROPERTY	RECORD OF COMPLAINTS						RECORD OF DISTRICT SURVEY			TREATMENT		Number of premises awaiting treatment at end of year	Total visits re survey, complaints and treatments
	Number of complaints of infesta- tion by		Number of premises found infested by			Number not infested	Number of premises inspected during survey	Number of premises found to be infested by			Number of treatments carried out by		
	Rats	Mice	Major	Minor	Mice			Major	Minor	Rats				Mice	L.A.	Occupier
Local Authority ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	1	4	—	5	—	126
Dwelling Houses ...	112	15	—	118	15	—	615	—	4	—	130	1	1383
Business Premises, etc.	23	7	3	26	4	—	181	2	4	4	39	1	523
Agricultural Premises ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	18	2	2	—	5	—	45
TOTALS	136	22	3	145	19	—	829	5	14	4	179	2	2077

In addition to the above, surveys and treatments were carried out at refuse tips, parks and open spaces, and watercourses, involving 229 visits not recorded above.

Test baiting, of sewers, involving a further 242 visits, was carried out in November, with negative results.

Rag Flock Act, 1951.

Flock used by upholsterers in the area is guaranteed to meet the requirements of the Rag Flock Act. Flock removed from old bedding and upholstered furniture is destroyed.

There are two registered premises in the district.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

Two licences were granted during the year.

Swimming Pools.

There are no private swimming pools in the district to which the public are admitted.

A number of schools have now been provided with swimming pools for instruction and training of students and regular routine sampling of the water is carried out.

Schools.

There are sixteen County Primary schools, five secondary schools, two Nursery schools, one Grammar school, four Boys' Colleges and several private schools within the district. All obtain their drinking water from the main supply of the Woking and District Water Company.

One Boys' College is provided with cesspool drainage, one Boys' College is drained on the septic tank system, one Boys' College and one private school are provided with a complete private drainage system, and the remainder all have main drainage. One Council School and one Private School were connected to the Lyne Public Sewer during this year.

Housing Act, 1957—Overcrowding.

All cases of overcrowding coming to notice are referred to the Housing Committee for rehousing as and when accommodation becomes available.

Housing.

At the end of the year, one thousand, six hundred and eleven new houses and flats had been completed by the Local Authority since 1945. One hundred and seven family units were rehoused in Council houses or requisitioned houses. There still remains a waiting list of eleven hundred and forty applicants. The ever increasing demand for craftsmen and skilled labour by new trading estates and adjacent factories keeps this figure at a consistently high level.

Special consideration is given to the rehousing of families where there is an infectious and notified case of tuberculosis and where there are young children at risk, the aim being to give each infectious case a separate bedroom.

Improvement Grants.

The Housing Act, 1964, empowers local authorities to enforce the improvement of tenanted houses included in defined areas and tenement blocks, and elsewhere at the request of the tenant.

The intention of the Act is to extend the useful life of those houses which lack the modern amenities but are worth bringing up to present day standard.

Whilst it was not possible to make a start on any scheme this year, it is hoped that some action will be possible in the coming year.

The following table sets out the position regarding improvement grants applied for during the year : —

Type of Grant	Number			
	Applied for	Granted	Refused	Withdrawn
Standard	27	27	None	None
Discretionary	19	16	3	None

Housing Act, 1957, Parts II and III.

During the year, three Demolition and one Closing Order were made, six families were re-housed, and seven houses were demolished.

Rent Act, 1957.

Two applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received and the following table indicates the position regarding applications at the end of the year : —

Applications for Certificates received	Notices of Proposal to issue Certificates served	Cases where work carried out after notice of proposal	Undertakings to carry out work received		Certificates issued	Applications for cancellation of Certificates received	Certificates cancelled
			Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory			
	2	—	1	—	1	—	—

In addition, one application for a Certificate under paragraph 8, First Schedule, was received and one was issued.

(Figures include applications received prior to 1964.)

Noise Abatement Act, 1960.

Generally speaking, managements are found to be sympathetic and co-operative when the problem is realised.

Eighty visits were made under the Act during the year.

Aircraft continue to be the source of much concern and nuisance in the district, especially during the hours of darkness.

Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956.

Ten inspections were made in connection with the provision of sanitary conveniences at agricultural premises, and appropriate action taken where necessary.

Caravan Sites.

1. MUNICIPAL SITES.

Brackendene Site, Addlestone.

This is a "run down" site on which there were eighty-two caravans at the end of the year, a reduction of thirteen during the year, and seventy-one less than on "take over" in 1959.

Heathervale Site, New Haw.

An increase of three sites was authorised during the year, making one hundred and two sites, which were all fully occupied.

Sayes Court Farm Caravan Site, Addlestone.

The Council took over control of this "run down" site in July. Seventy-one caravans remained at the end of the year.

2. PRIVATE SITES.

The appeal to the House of Lords against certain conditions attached to site licences, made by Mixnam's Properties Ltd., was heard during the year, and was successful, necessitating an amendment of Licence Conditions under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

The provision of amenities proceeded at several large sites.

Licensing Act, 1961.

One club premises, which did not comply with Food Hygiene Regulations, was brought up to standard during the year.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

Under the Milk and Dairies Regulations of 1949 the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is responsible for the supervision of clean milk production on the farm.

When unsatisfactory and unhygienic conditions are found in dairy farms on inspection by the Medical Officer of Health, these cases are reported to the County Inspector for necessary action.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations.

Five licences were issued during the year and twenty-seven visits were made to licensed premises.

Milk Samples.

Sixty-one samples of Milk were collected as follows:—

	<i>Collected at Dairies.</i>	<i>Collected on Delivery.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Pasteurised Milk	12	46	58
Tuberculin Tested Milk ...	—	—	—
Sterilised Milk	1	2	3

All milk produced and retailed in the district is now “specially designated,” that is, pasteurised, sterilised or tuberculin tested. This Milk Order came into operation in 1954. Tests are regularly carried out on samples to ensure purity and adequate pasteurisation and all samples were of satisfactory standards.

Milk Production.

Seven dairy farmers were producing milk for sale, as follows:—

Tuberculin Tested Milk.

Mrs. E. M. Cannon, Fan Court Gardens, Longcross.

Mr. W. D. Vernon, Anningsley Park, Ottershaw.

Mr. A. E. Cawley, Home Farm, Ottershaw.

Mr. Mydlarz, Almnors Farm, Lyne.

Mr. A. E. Packer, Elm Farm, Lyne.

Hardwick Court Farm, Chertsey.

Mr. C. Vincent, Beomonds Farm, Chertsey.

Meat Inspection.

The one licensed slaughterhouse continued in use during the year. Co-operative relations have continued to exist between the trade and the Local Authority and its Officers. A large percentage of the animals killed has been consigned to the London Markets.

Five hundred and eighty-three visits were made to the slaughterhouse during the year for the purpose of examination of carcasses and offals.

The following were the number inspected:—

CATTLE, 1,376. CALVES, 175. SHEEP, 2,612. PIGS, 2,981.

The total weight of meat, etc., condemned was 19,966 lbs.

The following are details of Meat, etc., condemned:—

BEASTS:—	lbs.
17 Parts of Carcases	686
20 Heads and Tongues	570
338 Livers and Parts of 102 Livers	6,855
126 Lungs	1,331
22 Melts	39
4 Tongues	48
19 Hearts	50
102 Kidneys	181
22 Mesenteries, Stomachs, Tails and Skirts	165
5 Carcases	1,845

CALVES:—

12 Carcases	584
12 Plucks	40
12 Mesenteries	44
1 Tops	5
1 Part of Carcase	2
2 Lungs	6

PIGS:—

48 Heads and Tongues	932
29 Carcases	2,657
74 Parts of Carcases	1,153

							lbs.
91	Plucks	...	...	...	...	...	533
178	Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	265
68	Livers	...	...	...	...	...	212
23	Mesenteries and Stomachs			...	...	...	215
10	Hearts	...	...	...	...	...	10
33	Tops	...	...	...	...	...	95
128	Kidneys	...	...	...	...	...	76

SHEEP: —

19	Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	674
2	Parts of a Carcase	...	...	...	...	...	7
68	Plucks	...	...	...	...	...	267
433	Livers	...	...	...	...	...	1,050
11	Tops	...	...	...	...	...	34
81	Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	161
41	Mesenteries, Stomachs and Kidneys				...	...	26

ibs 19,966

Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963.

This was the first full year's experience of the Regulations, which came into force in October, 1963. As stated in the last report, considerably more time now has to be given to Meat Inspection, and almost half the time of one Inspector was taken up on this very necessary function.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known) ...	63	1,313	175	2,612	2,981
Number inspected	63	1,313	175	2,612	2,981
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCU- LOSIS AND CYSTICERCI: Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	5	12	19	29
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	14	525	9	580	524
Percentage of the number inspec- ted affected with disease other than tuberculo- sis and cysticerci	22.2%	43.6%	12.0%	22.9%	18.5%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY: Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	—	—	—	—	7
Percentage of the number inspec- ted affected with tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	0.26%
CYSTICERCOSIS: Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	—	5	—	—	—
Carcases submit- ted to treatment by refrigeration	—	5	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned ...	—	—	—	—	—

It is interesting to note that, for the second successive year, there was no evidence of tuberculosis in bovines and the evidence of this disease in pigs has also shown a welcome decline in recent years.

The following table indicates the dramatic change which has taken place in cattle and pigs showing evidence of this disease over the last eleven years.

Year	Percentage of Carcases Inspected affected with Tuberculosis		
	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
1954	6.85%	17.78%	1.51%
1955	5.0 %	19.89%	1.68%
1956	5.09%	16.51%	1.71%
1957	3.5 %	10.6 %	1.70%
1958	4.2 %	—	2.14%
1959	0.36%	—	1.79%
1960	0.19%	—	3.3 %
1961	—	1.6 %	2.7 %
1962	—	0.2 %	0.4 %
1963	—	—	0.25%
1964	—	—	0.26%

Disposal of Meat Unfit for Human Consumption.

Meat and offal condemned at the slaughterhouse is despatched in accordance with the regulations, to a factory in the area of the Staines Urban District Council, where it is converted into fertilisers.

Unsound meat from butchers' shops is sterilised at the local knacker's yard.

The Meat (Staining and Sterilisation) Regulations, 1960, control the disposal of unfit meat and also give a reasonable measure of control over meat from knackers' yards and pet meat shops.

Shops Act, 1950.

Eighty-five visits were made and the following improvements effected: —

Ventilation improved	...	...	...	...	...	6
Sanitary Conveniences Provided, Repaired or Cleansed	...					2
Other matters Remedied	...	...	...	...	...	2

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955/60.

The Public Health Department have continued during the year to press for further improvements and repairs to premises, and replacement of defective equipment and utensils. We have found the Food Hygiene Regulations of great help in effecting this but we realise that no lasting good can materialise unless we continue to visit all types of food premises and give constructive criticism and advice. These visits offer also an opportunity of pressing home to managers and employees matters of personal hygiene in relation to food handling.

There is the matter of window display and display of food not under glass on a counter. The interpretation of the regulations is a matter of opinion as to whether the food is under risk of contamination, and this is where some food traders do not always see our point of view. However, the use of refrigerated display counters, etc., and the pre-packing of "open" foods has increased considerably, and whilst bringing their own particular problems, they are a step forward.

The Public Health Department was also able to secure the provisions of both sinks and wash-hand basins in many cases. It is sometimes difficult to get food traders to realise the necessity of these in the prevention of cross infection.

It is obligatory for food handlers with any cuts or abrasions to keep them covered with a waterproof dressing.

It is important that the general public let it be known they expect a high standard of hygiene in shops and restaurants and they will get it. With a discerning public a shop, unmindful of hygiene, will soon lose trade.

Four hundred and thirty-three visits were made in connection with hygiene in food premises, twenty-two preliminary notices were served, requiring works to be carried out, thirteen were complied with, this latter figure including notices served prior to 1964.

The following improvements were carried out during the year:—

Waste receptacles provided	5
Food rooms repaired	9
Food rooms re-decorated	11
Constant hot water provided	5
Sinks and washbasins provided	7
Sanitary conveniences repaired or cleansed	6
Ventilation and/or lighting improved	3
Clothing lockers provided	1
Other matters remedied	3

Number of Food Premises in the Area:—

Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	20
Cafes	...	...	...	...	...	13
Ice-cream Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	1
Confectioners (Ice-cream and Sweets)	...	...	...	...	...	34
General Stores	...	...	...	...	...	85
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	24
Fishmongers and Fish Fryers	...	...	...	...	...	12
Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	21
Bakers and Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	14
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	4
Licensed Houses and Clubs	...	...	...	...	...	71

Number of food premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act:—

Sausage and Pressed Meat Manufacturers, etc.	...	...	...	...	30
Ice-cream Stores and Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	119
Number of Distributors registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1959	...	...	...	...	18

Unsound Food.

Three hundred and ninety-six inspections of food in shops were made during the year, the following being details of the food found to be unsound and unfit for human consumption, all being disposed of at the Council's Refuse Tip:—

	lbs.
Beef	268
Pork	90 $\frac{3}{4}$
Lamb	20
Butter	1
Veal	58 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rabbits	43
30 Tins Luncheon Meat, Corned Beef, Ham, Tongue	1,006 $\frac{1}{4}$
2 Tins Chicken	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
3 Tins Meat Paste	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
58 Tins Vegetables including Tomatoes	69 $\frac{3}{4}$
60 Tins Fruit and Fruit Juice	361 $\frac{1}{4}$
17 Tins Fish	35
3 Tins Preserve	21
Frozen Foods (Miscellaneous Items)	3,090
Cheese	74
1 Tin Baby Food	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

The large total of frozen food condemned is due mainly to breakdown of refrigeration plant.

Sale or Manufacture of Ice-cream.

There are one hundred and nineteen premises on the Register, one premises being used for the manufacture of ice-cream. The remaining premises are used for the retail sale only of ice-cream.

During the year, 47 visits were made to registered premises and, where necessary, attention was called for improvements.

Twenty-five samples of ice-cream were collected for analysis, with the following results:—

Grade	I.	...	...	...	23
„	II.	...	...	...	1
„	III.	...	...	...	—
„	IV.	...	...	...	1

These grades refer to the degree of bacteriological purity. Grades I and II are considered of a satisfactory standard. When samples fall into Grades III and IV a careful check is made at the plants concerned and manufacturers are advised on cleansing, sterilisation and hygienic preparation.

In addition, fourteen iced lollies were collected. All were found to be satisfactory.

Merchants Marks Act, 1926.

The attention of traders was called to the requirements of the Act and Regulations concerning the labelling of foods.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

(a) One hundred and nine samples were submitted for analysis, as follows:—

Article Sampled	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Beefburgers, Sausages and Savories						
Beef Steak ...	3	4	7	—	—	—
Beer ...	—	2	2	—	—	—
Biscuits ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Biscuit Mix ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Breath Purifier ...	—	1	1	—	1	1
Cheese ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cheese Spread ...	—	3	3	—	—	—
Coffee ...	—	2	2	—	—	—
Confectionery (Flour) ...	—	4	4	—	—	—
Confectionery (Sugar) ...	—	4	4	—	—	—
Cordials and Fruit Drink Powders	—	6	6	—	—	—
Cough Mixture ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream ...	—	2	2	—	—	—
Dried Yeast ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Drugs and Medicinal Tablets ...	—	12	12	—	—	—
Fish and Meat Pastes ...	—	3	3	—	—	—
Flavouring and Colouring						
Essences and Powders	—	6	6	—	—	—
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	—	5	5	—	—	—
Fruit Jellies ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ice-cream ...	2	—	2	—	—	—
Margarine ...	—	1	1	—	1	1
Milk ...	16	—	16	—	—	—

Article Sampled	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Potted and Canned Meats and Fish	—	10	10	—	—	—
Prepared Puddings	—	2	2	—	—	—
Preserves	—	2	2	—	—	—
Puree	—	1	1	—	—	—
Quinine Syrup	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sauces and Soups	—	5	5	—	—	—
Tea	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tinned Fruit	—	3	3	—	—	—
Totals	21	88	109	—	2	2

The two cases of irregularities concerned the unsatisfactory labelling of the foods, and in each case, following an informal approach to the Manufacturers, amended labels were introduced.

(b) Seven specimens of food alleged to be unsound, contaminated or containing foreign bodies were also submitted to the Public Analyst for report.

(c) Successful prosecutions were taken under Section 2 of the Act during the year in the cases of (1) an insect in a loaf of bread (this was referred to in last year's report) (2) a mouldy meat pie (3) and unfit Pigs Liver.